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News Summary

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European scientists are tracking a virus that has killed 8,000 seals in the North Sea: Page A4

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Defenders of curriculum reforms that would give a greater role to the ideas of non-Western cultures gathered to plan their strategy: Page A13.

The nation's five supercomputer centers will get more powerful machines without waiting for the government's money: Page A20.

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Black students who drop out of Oberlin College often cite financial difficulties as the reason for leaving, the institution found: Page A34.

Politicians have been joined on the campaign trail by a long line of popular college coaches: Page A35.

Institutions around the world have begun to include aspects of peace studies in their curricula: Page A37.

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OVERALL SCORES CHANGE ONLY SLIGHTLY

Minority Groups Continue Gains on Admissions Tests

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

NEW YORK

High-school students in most minority groups continued to increase their scores on the nation's major college-admissions tests this year. Over all, however, average scores changed little.

In the first decline since 1980, the combined score on the College Board's Scholastic Aptitude Test slipped two points this year, to 904. The composite score on the American College Testing Program's A.C.T. Assessment edged up a tenth of a point, to 18.8.

In what may herald a rise in college enrollments, both testing services reported last week that they had administered more tests this year than in 1987.

The number of high-school students taking the S.A.T. grew 5 per cent, to about 1.1 million, while the number

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SAT Averages by Sex, Race, and Ethnic Group

	Verbal section			Mathematical section		
	1987	1988	1-year change	1987	1988	1-year change
Men	435	435	0	500	498	- 2
Women	425	422	- 3	453	455	+ 2
American Indian	393	393	0	432	435	+ 3
Asian	405	408	+ 3	521	522	+ 1
Black	351	353	+ 2	377	384	+ 7
Mexican-American	379	382	+ 3	424	428	+ 4
Puerto Rican	360	355	- 5	400	402	+ 2
Other Hispanic	387	387	0	432	433	+ 1
White	447	445	- 2	489	490	+ 1
Other	405	410	+ 5	455	460	+ 5
All	430	428	- 2	476	476	0

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Pressed by Students and Parents, Colleges Step Up Their Efforts to Fight Crime on Campuses

By ELIZABETH GREENE

Maybe it's a result of the Clery case, in which a 19-year-old Lehigh University student was raped, sodomized, and strangled to death in her dormitory room.

Or the Hawelka case, in which another 19-year-old, this time at Clarkson University, was raped and killed in view of security officers who thought the couple was engaged in a playful sexual romp.

Or it could have been the Pappas case, in which a Delgado Community College financial-aid officer was shot in a parking lot by a disgruntled man who had waited two hours to apply for financial assistance.

Regardless, colleges and universities are devoting more energy than ever before to fighting crime. They are being pressed by parents and students who are demanding crime-prevention seminars, the installation of emergency phones around campuses, and better locks and lighting. And, because the courts are increasingly holding college officials liable for campus-related violence, administrators are taking as many precautions as possible to reduce their culpability.

"There's no question that the potential increase in liability, along with real concern for the physical safety of our students and our employees, has caused a dramatic increase in interest in safety procedures and safety devices on campus," says Sheldon E. Steinbach, vice-president and general counsel of the American Council on Education.

According to Robert B. Cave, associate director of Towson State University's Center for the Study and Prevention of

Campus Violence, which began operating last spring, college and university administrators are learning that an institution's record on crime is "one facet of their university that students are going to look at when they decide where to attend."

Public Is More Aware

Because campus crime is increasingly being reported in the local and national press, the public is more aware that colleges are not secure havens. The 1986 incident involving Katherine Hawelka, which received national attention, led to a \$700-million lawsuit by the victim's parents against Clarkson. The terms of the settlement, which was recently made out of court, were not disclosed. The man who shot Willie Pappas last year was charged with second-degree murder and placed in a mental institution. He has not yet stood trial for the murder of the Delgado financial-aid officer.

Most of all, Jeanne Ann Clery's April 1986 murder, which received widespread coverage, increased public awareness of the potential dangers to college students.

"I think that in many instances parents have assumed a lot of things that have

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Women's Studies: Questions That Come With Success

The impact of feminist scholarship is widely acknowledged, but many in the field wonder about its political commitment: Page A4.

Sexually Active Students Found Failing to Take Precautions Against AIDS

By KATHERINE S. MANGAN

AUSTIN, TEX.

After three years of efforts to educate students about AIDS, many still don't think they are vulnerable and are not protecting themselves against the disease, college officials said at a conference here.

Higher education needs AIDS-education strategies that are more creative and personal, participants said.

"In general, college students have a fairly high level of knowledge about AIDS," said Rich Wolitski, director of community and campus programs for the AIDS Education Project at the California State University at Long Beach. "They know how it is transmitted and what they can do to protect themselves."

"But in general, they do not consider themselves vulnerable," he added. In theory, they know it could happen to them, "but they don't think it will."

At the University of Texas at Austin, for instance, 55 per cent of the sexually active students responding to a recent survey said they did not use condoms, which help prevent the spread of AIDS. Ninety-four per cent of the 670 students responding to the survey said they did not consider themselves at high risk of contracting AIDS.

At Oregon State University, more than 60 percent of the students responding to a survey said they had had sex in the past year without using a condom.

"The mindset is that AIDS happens to other people," said Marie Saracino, assist-

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MARGINALIA

From a job notice in *Library Hotline*:

"... Wayne State University is a Carnegie Research Institution of 30,000 racially and ethnically diverse students. ..."

Some honest, some not?

From the *Chicago Defender*:

"More questions were raised about the Chicago Board of Education's principal exam administered by the Education Testing Service last month. ..."

"Sources said the exam was graded on the curb. ..."

You throw the papers across the sidewalk and the ones that land closest to the street get the highest scores?

Memorandum to the faculty and staff of the College of Graphic Arts and Photography at Rochester Institute of Technology:

"The following summarizes the results of the merit evaluations recently completed within the College for faculty and administrative and professional staff:

Performance	% Total
Outstanding	33%
Highly Satisfactory	61%
Satisfactory	22%
Needs Improvement	2%
	100%

May we suggest something else that needs improvement?

Items in the Safety and Security Report at Dundalk Community College:

"For the Child Care Center is was quite a quarter. First, unknown persons stole 4 insecure low-rider tricycles, one of which has been recovered. Next, it appeared that someone had entered and used the Child Care Center facilities one night; and lastly, sinister person(s) took the rabbit from it's cage, but did return him (or her) a few days later. But then, maybe the rabbit went to the Ocean, for sand was found under his cage. ..."

"On May 23, the Dundalk area experienced a rather impressive thunderstorm, during sun set. An unidentified resident of Merritt Boulevard looked towards the Heath-Life Fitness Building, saw the setting sun and clouds of the storm in relation to the building and called 911 thinking the structure was on fire. It was not and the sun set was picturesque."

The Los Angeles *Times* reports: "In a late-night speech at a political dinner in San Francisco last week, [the Rev. Jesse] Jackson listed what he considers the worst threats facing the country: 'cocaine, crack, heroin and Ph.D.'"

—C.G.

In Brief

Record 19.9 Pct. of Adults Hold College Degrees

The proportion of American adults with college degrees rose to a record 19.9 per cent in 1987, the Census Bureau reported last week.

Although the gap has narrowed in the last decade, the educational attainment of blacks and Hispanics remained substantially below that of whites, according to statistics compiled by the bureau. Last year 20.5 per cent of white adults aged 25 and older had completed four or more years of college, compared with 10.7 per cent of blacks and 8.6 per cent of Hispanics.

The bureau also reported that men were more likely than women to earn college degrees. In 1987, 23.6 per cent of men had completed four or more years of college, while only 16.5 per cent of women had done so.

The proportion of adults who have high-school diplomas continued to climb last year, reaching an all-time high of 75.6 per cent.

Food Poisoning Strikes 275 at North Dakota U.

An outbreak of food poisoning at the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks caused more than 275 students to become ill this month.

The students got sick shortly after eating at the university's Wilkerson Hall cafeteria, said Peter Johnson, a university spokesman. Physicians at the campus health center treated students with antibiotics, and all recovered within 24 to 36 hours, Mr. Johnson said.

Technicians at a state laboratory are working to identify possible contaminants in food samples taken from the cafeteria, he said.

Boston Agency Limits Alcohol Use on Campuses

The Boston Licensing Board has tightened rules on the use of alcohol in college dormitories and fraternity houses in the city.

Under the new rules, outlined in a letter sent to officials of some 20 colleges and universities

What They're Reading on College Campuses

	Previous Survey
1.  Night of the Crash-Test Dummies, by Gary Larson	9
2. The Power of Myth, by Joseph Campbell with Bill Moyers	5
3. Patriot Games, by Tom Clancy	2
4. Something Under the Bed Is Drooling, by Bill Watterson	4
5. The Cardinal of the Kremlin, by Tom Clancy	—
6. Cultural Literacy, by E. D. Hirsch, Jr.	6
7. The Road Less Traveled, by M. Scott Peck	—
8. The Closing of the American Mind, by Allan Bloom	10
9. Love, Medicine, & Miracles, by Bernie S. Siegel	—
10. Spycatcher, by Peter Wright with Paul Greengrass	—

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: U. of Alaska at Anchorage, American U., Baylor U., Bucknell U., U. of California at San Diego, Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Cleveland State U., Denison U., U. of Denver, Drake U., U. of Hawaii, Indiana U., U. of Iowa, Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., U. of Maryland-Baltimore County, Middle Tennessee State U., U. of Missouri at Columbia, Montana State

U., U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, New York U., U. of Notre Dame, Pennsylvania State U., U. of Pittsburgh, Portland State U., Princeton U., U. of Puget Sound, San Diego State U., San Francisco State U., Stanford U., Syracuse U., Tarrant County Junior College, U. of Texas at Austin, Tulane U., Vanderbilt U., U. of Virginia, U. of Washington, West Virginia U., Wichita State U., U. of Wisconsin at Madison, and U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee. Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in August.

in Boston, students who have reached the legal drinking age of 21 can take into their dormitories only the amount of alcohol they expect to consume personally. The individual institutions are expected to set their own guidelines on personal consumption.

Under the rules, cases or kegs of beer are barred from dormitories and fraternity houses, according to the board chairwoman, Andrea W. Gargiulo. Failure to abide by the rules could cost an institution its license to operate dormitories.

Ms. Gargiulo said the rules had

been adopted after police, neighborhood groups, and some college administrators complained about out-of-control "keg parties" at dormitories and fraternity houses in the city.

Chancellor Says Dismissal Was 'Politically Motivated'

The president of the University of Colorado fired the chancellor of the university's Denver campus this month—an action that the former chancellor has called "politically motivated."

President E. Gordon Gee said

he had relieved Chancellor Glendon F. Drake of his duties and placed him on paid administrative leave after consulting with the university's Board of Regents. Mr. Gee said the dismissal had not been the result of any "scandal" in the administration at Denver, but declined to give reasons for the firing.

Robert G. Good, Mr. Drake's lawyer, said his client had not been told of the reasons for his dismissal. Mr. Good refused to elaborate on Mr. Drake's claim that the firing was politically motivated. He said Mr. Drake will sue the university for breach of contract and "outrageous behavior on the part of President Gee." Mr. Drake was appointed by Mr. Gee in January 1986.

Mr. Gee has appointed John C. Buechner, director of public affairs for the University of Colorado, interim chancellor of the Denver campus. He will not be a candidate in a search for a permanent chancellor, Mr. Gee said.

'Report Card' Finds Pupils Deficient in Sciences

Only about 7 per cent of all 17-year-old high-school students know enough about science to do well in college science courses, according to a new study that analyzes scoring trends from 1969 to 1986 for national science tests.

The study, called "The Science Report Card: Elements of Risk and Recovery," also warned that American students lack the necessary skills "to assess the validity of evidence or the logic of arguments." That lack of skills, the group added, raises questions about how the students, as adults, will be able "to participate in society as informed voters and decision makers, perform everyday tasks, express intelligent points of view, and contribute to the nation's economic future."

The report concluded that 17-year-old and 13-year-old students were scoring, on average, higher on national tests than they did in the 1970's, but were still not doing as well as students did in 1969, when scores were the highest.

The study, directed by the De-

Strikes End at Wayne State, New York U., and U. of Pennsylvania

Faculty members at Wayne State University returned to their classrooms last week, but the institution's clerical workers went back to the picket lines after a two-day hiatus in their walkout.

In other campus labor disputes: Clerical workers who were striking for higher wages at New York University and the University of New Haven returned to their jobs.

Campus police at the University of Pennsylvania were back on the beat after a 45-day strike.

The 1,400 faculty members at Wayne State, represented by the American Association of University Professors, agreed to teach classes pending the ratification of

a two-year contract that included a wage package totaling 13.93 per cent in across-the-board and merit-pay salary raises. An A.A.U.P. spokeswoman said that although the faculty was expected to approve the contract, some members were still calling for the resignation of the university's president, David W. Adamany, who, she said, has been at odds with some faculty members on such issues as tenure and merit pay.

Wayne State's clerical workers, who had been on strike for more than three weeks, returned to work for two days but went back to the picket lines when they voted down a tentative agreement that had been reached with the

university. A union spokesman said the members were most disappointed with the size of the across-the-board salary raises offered in the two-year contract.

5.5-Pct. Annual Raises

At New York University, the union, which represents 1,600 clerical workers, and the administration reached a tentative settlement that is expected to be ratified by the full union membership. The three-year contract provided for 5.5-per-cent annual raises—which were originally proposed by the university—and additional compensation for workers at the lower end of the pay scale.

According to a union spokes-

woman, about 900 employees who earn less than \$17,500 a year will receive more than the 5.5-per-cent across-the-board raises.

At the University of New Haven, a new contract was unanimously ratified by the union that represents the 105 clerical workers there. The contract included four pay increases over three years totaling 19 per cent.

Classes began as scheduled last week at Michigan State University despite the continuation of a strike by clerical workers there. A university spokeswoman said some administrators and temporary employees had helped to carry out student registration.

—DEBRA E. BLUM

Ways & Means

William J. Bennett received a royal send-off before he left his post as Education Secretary last week. About 500 people gathered on the eve of his departure for a dinner in his honor at a Washington hotel. Both President Reagan and Vice-President Bush sent letters of praise, and Mr. Bennett received accolades from political heavyweights such as Howard Baker, the former Republican Senator of Tennessee and Mr. Reagan's Chief of Staff, former Delaware Gov. Pete DuPont, and Rep. Jack Kemp, the New York Republican.

Mr. Bennett told the crowd: "I have really given voice to everything I feel and think. We have had a good conversation with the American people."

The American Association of State Colleges and Universities has hired a former Reagan Administration appointee to head its governmental relations office.

Edward M. Elmendorf, who served as Assistant Secretary of Education for postsecondary education from 1983 to 1985 and was Deputy Assistant Secretary for student financial assistance before that, will start work at the state-colleges association next week.

Mr. Elmendorf was well liked by college officials during his tenure at the Education Department, even though he served at the time the Reagan Administration proposed dramatic reductions in spending on student aid.

Said Hoke L. Smith, president of Towson State University and a member of the board that selected Mr. Elmendorf: "It was obvious that he was not the creator of the Administration's student-aid policy. He worked to mitigate some of the push to cut financial aid."

The Justice Department has sued a politically well-connected company that operates for-profit truck-driving schools, saying the company and its owner defrauded the Education Department of at least \$366-million in federal student aid.

Gary Eyler, the owner of the schools—Superior Training Services—was the host at a fund-raising party last year for Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts and chairman of the Senate education committee. Mr. Eyler has donated money to the campaigns of several key members of Congress, including Sen. Dan Quayle, the Indiana Republican and Republican Vice-Presidential candidate who has been a strong supporter of trade schools.

The Justice Department contends that the schools lengthened their courses so that students could qualify for aid, and that it failed to prepare students for employment and give "adequate" refunds to those who dropped out.

A lawyer who is representing the schools said the Justice Department's suit was "absolutely riddled with errors."

Government & Politics

Senate Would Punish Colleges That Fail to Cut Loan Defaults

Those where rates remain high could lose federal student aid

WASHINGTON

The Senate has approved a bill that would require colleges and trade schools to take more responsibility for reducing student-loan defaults or risk losing federal aid for their students.

The House could consider its version of the legislation as early as this week. But because members of the House and Senate education committees would have to work out differences in the bills before lawmakers adjourn next month, it is unclear whether Congress will approve a final bill in this session.

The measure approved by the Senate would require institutions where more than 25 per cent of former students have defaulted to devise "default-management plans" with a state loan-guarantee agency. Colleges and schools that did not have high default rates but were among the top 5 per cent of institutions in terms of the dollars in default would also have to devise a plan.

Education Secretary's Decision

Under the default-management plans, colleges and trade schools would be required to take such steps as hiring more aid administrators to counsel students about repaying their debts. If after three years an institution's default rate was still above 25 per cent or in the top 5 per cent of dollars in default, the state loan agency could recommend another three-year default-management plan or could propose that the institution no longer receive federal aid for its students. The Education Secretary would make the final decision in each case.

Before aid was eliminated, the Secretary would be required to consider the socioeconomic backgrounds of the students enrolled at the institution and to determine if the demographic profile of a college had affected its default rate.

Studies have found that low-income and minority students are more likely to default than higher-income, white students. Historically black institutions, for-profit trade schools, community colleges, and other institutions that enroll large numbers of low-income and minority students typically have higher default rates than others.

Under a bill being considered by the

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Lauro F. Cavazos, at swearing-in ceremony: No arrangement has been made for him to stay on if Vice-President Bush is elected to the White House.

New Education Secretary Says No Deal Was Made for Him to Stay on the Job if Bush Is Elected

WASHINGTON

Lauro F. Cavazos, who was sworn in as Education Secretary last week after his appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate, said no arrangement had been made for him to stay on the job if Vice-President Bush is elected President in November. "There is no deal," Mr. Cavazos said at a news conference on his first day

on the job. "We have not even discussed the possibility of my staying on."

Mr. Bush, who took time off from campaigning to swear Mr. Cavazos into office last week, has said that he wanted to be the first President to nominate a Hispanic for a Cabinet post. When President Reagan nominated Mr. Cavazos, who is Hispanic, last month, Administration officials said it was unlikely that Mr. Bush would remove Mr. Cavazos if the Vice-President were elected President.

Some Hispanics and critics of the Reagan Administration have complained that Mr. Cavazos was chosen merely to help Mr. Bush attract Hispanic voters this November. Mr. Cavazos, who was raised on the King Ranch in Texas, said last week that he did not think his heritage had anything to do with his nomination.

On Leave From Texas Tech

"I would like to believe that I was picked because I was fully qualified, whether I am a Hispanic or not," said Mr. Cavazos, who is on leave as a professor at Texas Tech University, where he served as president until last week.

Mr. Cavazos said he had been asked by the Reagan Administration to consider taking the job of Education Secretary in 1981, before Terrel H. Bell was nominated. Mr.

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NIH Panel Seen Likely to Advise Dropping Fetal-Tissue Ban

By DAVID WHEELER

WASHINGTON

A National Institutes of Health panel will probably advise the Department of Health and Human Services to drop its ban on fetal-tissue transplantation research, but also may suggest new ethical guidelines.

The advisory panel is deliberating in the political shadow of the White House, where Gary L. Bauer, assistant to the President for policy development, has hinted that President Reagan, without waiting for the final recommendations of the panel, may issue an executive order to ban research with fetuses, fetal tissue,

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As Elections Near, Higher Education's First Political-Action Committee Falls Short

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

The first political-action committee formed by college officials seeking to influence federal policy is falling short of its goals as the fall elections approach.

The committee, formed last year by community-college leaders, has raised \$10,700 so far. It has spent 85 per cent of that sum on operating expenses and contributed only \$1,400 to members of Congress.

It also owes \$5,000 in legal fees.

The amount raised is far short of the \$50,000 goal that the community-college leaders set for the committee. About 175

people—primarily community-college presidents and trustees—have given money to the political-action committee since it was established in July.

Four Democrats and one Republican—all of whom have supported federal programs for colleges and their students—have received contributions averaging about \$280 each, according to financial records filed with the Federal Elections Commission.

Political-action committees, known as PACs, provide a way for people with a special interest to join in providing campaign contributions to politicians. Community College PAC, called C.C. PAC for short, is

being watched closely by college officials who have long debated the wisdom of forming a PAC.

Many university presidents oppose such a move because they say PACs tarnish higher education's image and erode the political independence that the presidents say sets colleges apart from other interests. The opponents also say that educators do not have enough money to donate large sums to political campaigns, so PACs for higher education will not make much of a difference politically.

"This certainly isn't evidence for the effectiveness of the idea," said Robert M.

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Approved 1989 Federal Spending for Education and Research

In the Department of Education

	Fiscal 1988 Actual spending	Fiscal 1989 Approved by House	Fiscal 1989 Approved by Senate	Fiscal 1989 Signed by President
Student assistance				
Pell Grants	\$4,260,430,000	\$4,522,000,000	\$4,564,750,000	\$4,483,915,000
Supplemental Grants	408,415,000	460,000,000	416,583,000	437,372,000
College Work-Study	588,249,000	635,000,000	600,014,000	610,097,000
Income-contingent loans	4,306,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,940,000
State Student Incentive Grants	72,762,000	78,000,000	42,762,000	71,889,000
Perkins Loans	210,628,000	207,736,000	204,736,000	205,243,000
Stafford Student Loans ¹	2,565,000,000	3,174,400,000	3,174,400,000	3,174,400,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	14,840,000	—16,000,000	14,840,000	15,235,000
Graduate support				
Patricia Roberts Harris Graduate Fellowships	15,304,000	16,500,000	15,304,000	15,711,000
Jacob K. Javits Fellowships	6,702,000	8,300,000	6,702,000	7,904,000
Patricia Roberts Harris Public-Service Fellowships	3,221,000	3,500,000	3,221,000	3,320,000
Minority Participation Graduate Fellowships	3,351,000	3,686,000	3,351,000	3,476,000
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need	7,659,000	13,000,000	7,659,000	12,844,000
Institutional assistance				
Cooperative education	13,787,000	13,787,000	13,787,000	13,622,000
Developing institutions Aid for historically black colleges	73,162,000	82,500,000	84,978,000	84,422,000
Institutional support	60,060,000	79,500,000	77,300,000	77,459,000
Endowment Challenge Grants	19,148,000	18,000,000	7,700,000	12,696,000
Facilities College-housing and academic-facilities loans and construction insurance	62,231,000	62,231,000	0	29,640,000
Interest-subsidy grants	21,878,000	22,744,000	22,744,000	22,471,000
International education	30,685,000	30,685,000	30,685,000	31,058,000
Law School Clinical Experience	3,830,000	4,000,000	3,830,000	3,952,000
Veterans' Education Outreach	2,872,000	2,872,000	2,872,000	2,838,000
Bilingual education				
Bilingual vocational training	3,734,000	3,734,000	3,900,000	3,771,000
Training grants	35,447,000	33,564,000	29,000,000	30,413,000

	Fiscal 1988 Actual spending	Fiscal 1989 Approved by House	Fiscal 1989 Approved by Senate	Fiscal 1989 Signed by President
Library resources				
Research libraries	\$5,744,000	\$5,744,000	\$5,744,000	\$5,675,000
Training and demonstration	718,000	718,000	718,000	709,000
College library technology grants	3,590,000	3,800,000	3,590,000	3,651,000
Aid to disadvantaged				
College-aid migrant programs	1,340,000	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,482,000
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	1,915,000	1,915,000	1,915,000	1,892,000
Minority Institutions Science Improvement	5,266,000	5,371,000	5,371,000	5,307,000
Programs for disadvantaged students	205,841,000	228,000,000	215,841,000	219,257,000
Education research and statistics				
Education research	46,573,000	50,343,000	44,960,000	47,079,000
Education statistics	20,953,000	32,869,000	29,500,000	31,122,000
Education for the handicapped				
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	51,100,000	53,950,000	53,100,000	53,525,000
Research and development	17,233,000	17,233,000	17,233,000	17,026,000
Personnel development	66,410,000	66,410,000	69,410,000	67,095,000
Rehabilitation training	30,000,000	30,000,000	31,000,000	30,500,000
Postsecondary programs	5,840,000	5,840,000	5,840,000	5,770,000
Miscellaneous				
Adult education	134,036,000	166,754,000	157,180,000	162,210,000
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	11,645,000	13,645,000	11,645,000	11,856,000
Office for Civil Rights	40,530,000	41,341,000	41,341,000	40,845,000
Teacher training	131,727,000	135,863,000	147,273,000	149,458,000
Vocational education grants	804,216,000	848,333,000	835,000,000	831,566,000
Women's educational equity	3,351,000	3,351,000	2,620,000	2,949,000
School, College and University Partnerships	2,394,000	2,394,000	2,794,000	2,760,000

In the Department of Health and Human Services

	Fiscal 1988 Actual spending	Fiscal 1989 Approved by House	Fiscal 1989 Approved by Senate	Fiscal 1989 Signed by President
Scientific research				
National Institutes of Health ²				
Cancer Institute	\$1,469,327,000	\$1,489,897,000 ³	\$1,591,036,000	\$1,574,414,000
Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	965,536,000	1,018,983,000	1,056,003,000	1,046,592,000
Institute of Dental Research	126,297,000	127,315,000	130,578,000	130,988,000
Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases	534,733,000	546,902,000	565,903,000	560,352,000
Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke and Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	534,692,000	557,046,000	477,878,000 ⁴	567,090,000
Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	638,800,000	732,453,000	758,352,000	745,035,000
Institute of General Medical Sciences	632,676,000	623,067,000	690,653,000	682,365,000
Institute of Child Health and Human Development	396,811,000	407,650,000	431,388,000	426,212,000
Eye Institute	224,947,000	228,235,000	234,218,000	231,408,000
Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	215,666,000	216,985,000	223,168,000	223,454,000
Institute of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal, and Skin Diseases	147,679,000	156,174,000	161,931,000	159,988,000

	Fiscal 1988 Actual spending	Fiscal 1989 Approved by House	Fiscal 1989 Approved by Senate	Fiscal 1989 Signed by President
National Institutes of Health, continued				
Institute on Aging	\$194,746,000	\$202,096,000	\$225,578,000	\$222,871,000
Research Resources	368,153,000	355,767,000	367,967,000	358,631,000
Center for Nursing Research	23,380,000	27,417,000	28,107,000	29,146,000
International Center	15,651,000	16,074,000	16,474,000	15,881,000
Library of Medicine	67,910,000	64,836,000 ⁵	70,626,000	73,731,000
Total N.I.H.	6,666,693,000	6,862,495,000	7,197,298,000	7,152,207,000
Health research and training				
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration ² Mental health research and research training	298,949,000	316,714,000	359,114,000	354,805,000
Centers for Disease Control Occupational safety and health research and training	69,668,000	70,010,000	71,210,000	70,355,000

¹ Formerly called Guaranteed Student Loans.
² Figures in house bill do not include money for research training; legislation extending the authority for such aid has not been approved.
³ Does not include money for cancer prevention; legislation extending the authority for such aid has not been approved.
⁴ Does not include \$96,100,000 approved by the Senate for a separate Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders.
⁵ Does not include money for medical-library assistance; legislation extending the authority for such aid has not been approved.

Bill Passed by Senate Would Punish Colleges That Fail to Cut Loan Defaults

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 House, institutions would be required to initiate "default-reduction agreements" with the Education Department or risk losing federal student aid. But as long as an institution initiated an agreement and could prove it had attempted to reduce defaults, it would not be penalized if defaults remained high.

Members of the Congressional education committees hope that some

legislation will be approved. Education Secretary William J. Bennett issued rules before he left office this month that would be more stringent than either the House or Senate bills (*The Chronicle*, September 21). Under Mr. Bennett's rules, institutions with default rates of more than 20 percent would have two and a half years to reduce them or risk losing all federal student aid.

The Education Department rules

specifically state that the composition of an institution's student body would not be taken into account.

The Senate bill includes other measures to crack down on defaults. It provides that lenders could not send loan checks to a first-time borrower until the student had completed the first 30 days of classes. Hence if a student dropped out during the first few weeks, the loan money would be returned to the lender.

The Senate bill also would make changes that are unrelated to loan defaults. Most of the changes would make it easier for students to qualify for aid.

\$289-Million in 1991

For example, starting in academic 1990-91, the value of a family's home would no longer be considered in the federal calculation of a student's need for aid if the family earned less

than \$30,000 a year. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that such a change would make 100,000 additional students eligible for Pell Grants and cost the government \$289-million in fiscal 1991.

In addition, students would be required to contribute at least 50 percent of their own earnings each year to pay college bills. Under a change made by a 1986 law that extended the Higher Education Act of 1965, students are expected to contribute up to 70 percent of their earnings.

—ROBIN WILSON

Minority Groups Continue Gains on Admissions Tests

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taking the A.C.T. increased 8 per cent, to some 842,000.

Donald M. Stewart, president of the College Board, said he was especially pleased with the improvements in the scores of black and Mexican-American students because they had occurred as more students from those groups took the examination. Typically, average scores decline when more tests are administered.

"This means something is going right in the education-reform movement," Mr. Stewart said. Minority students were doing better, he added, because they were taking more rigorous courses in school and because they had been helped by Head Start and other federal programs for disadvantaged young people.

Bennett Disappointed

In one of his final statements before he left his post last week, Secretary of Education William J. Bennett expressed disappointment with the test scores. He had frequently used the scores as an indicator of the quality of American education.

Said Mr. Bennett: "No medal for America in this news. I said in April that the absolute level at which our improvements are taking place is unacceptably low. Today it's a bit lower, and still not acceptable. Come on, team, back into training."

This year the average score on the verbal portion of the S.A.T. dropped two points, to 428. The score on the mathematical section was unchanged at 476. Each section is scored on a scale of 200 to 800 points.

Scores on the four subject tests of the A.C.T. were essentially stable this year. The average for English was 18.5, compared to 18.4 last year; the mathematics average was unchanged at 17.2; the natural-sciences average was unchanged at 21.4; and the social-studies average fell a tenth of a point, to 17.4. The A.C.T. scale ranges from 1 to 36.

After falling for more than a decade, S.A.T. scores rebounded slightly in the early 1980's and have remained at about the same level for the last three years. Scores on the A.C.T. fell during the early 1970's and have ranged from 18.3 to 18.8 since 1975.

While blacks showed the largest gain of any group over the last five years, their S.A.T. scores lagged behind all other racial and ethnic groups. This year black students averaged 353 on the verbal portion of the S.A.T., 75 points below the national average. They scored 384 on the mathematical portion of the test, 92 points lower than the average.

Asian students continued to have

FACT FILE: Average SAT Scores by State, Selected Years

	Proportion taking SAT	Verbal				Mathematical			
		1979	1983	1987	1988	1979	1983	1987	1988
Alabama	9%	438	466	478	480	469	508	515	520
Alaska	43	458	437	445	441	485	468	479	475
Arizona	22	492	465	463	455	529	505	505	500
Arkansas	7	483	482	480	479	514	518	521	516
California	44	427	421	424	424	436	474	482	484
Colorado	29	473	469	466	460	516	520	514	511
Connecticut	81	438	433	439	436	469	465	473	472
Delaware	62	436	433	440	433	477	467	470	466
District of Columbia	67	386	399	407	405	401	427	435	434
Florida	49	428	423	423	422	461	464	470	468
Georgia	63	394	390	400	404	424	428	440	444
Hawaii	52	398	393	404	408	468	471	477	480
Idaho	16	468	479	473	467	521	513	502	501
Illinois	18	463	462	463	464	511	517	521	520
Indiana	55	413	410	415	412	457	454	459	458
Iowa	5	516	520	515	513	569	573	574	577
Kansas	10	503	498	496	494	550	540	547	541
Kentucky	10	473	475	479	475	510	513	519	515
Louisiana	10	464	469	473	476	501	502	509	513
Maine	59	429	427	433	430	467	464	466	466
Maryland	60	431	427	437	433	466	466	477	475
Massachusetts	73	430	427	435	432	465	463	474	474
Michigan	13	459	458	459	457	511	511	513	513
Minnesota	17	497	482	472	470	550	538	531	531
Mississippi	4	476	474	487	482	505	507	521	519
Missouri	14	465	466	474	471	506	510	518	519
Montana	20	493	480	479	471	549	535	530	529
Nebraska	10	484	494	488	487	538	546	545	545
Nevada	24	457	441	439	440	494	480	484	486
New Hampshire	68	446	444	450	446	486	481	488	487
New Jersey	69	419	418	425	424	451	455	467	469
New Mexico	12	485	484	484	478	524	519	525	524
New York	72	431	422	425	420	471	466	469	469
North Carolina	56	390	394	400	401	424	431	438	440
North Dakota	5	510	505	509	498	552	560	558	555
Ohio	23	459	458	455	452	504	504	499	499
Oklahoma	9	483	489	496	483	527	521	520	522
Oregon	50	437	432	444	441	469	469	484	482
Pennsylvania	63	427	425	428	424	467	461	463	462
Rhode Island	64	425	422	433	431	463	459	465	469
South Carolina	57	378	383	397	400	409	415	435	438
South Dakota	6	519	517	513	511	564	560	563	559
Tennessee	13	477	483	487	485	514	519	524	524
Texas	4	425	412	416	417	460	453	459	462
Utah	6	516	508	503	498	564	545	540	536
Vermont	64	434	434	440	437	473	472	474	472
Virginia	63	428	427	434	430	462	463	473	472
Washington	37	484	463	455	448	525	510	496	494
West Virginia	14	465	466	458	451	506	512	496	496
Wisconsin	14	479	473	475	473	540	533	534	534
Wyoming	12	498	492	483	474	542	530	533	527
National averages	42%	429	425	430	428	468	468	476	478

Note: Percentages are based on the number of high-school graduates in 1988 as projected by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education and the number of high-school seniors who took the S.A.T. in 1988.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

the highest mathematical S.A.T. score of any group, earning an average of 522. Their average score on the verbal portion was 408, some 20 points lower than the national average. About 40 per cent of the Asian students reported that English was not their native language.

'Inequities Still Exist'

The gap between the mathematical scores of men and women persists, although it is the smallest in 14 years, according to the College Board. The average for men this year was 498, while the average for women was 455. Men also outperformed women on the verbal portion of the test, scoring an average of 435, compared with 422 for women.

Commenting on those findings,

Mr. Stewart said: "The differences in scores among the various ethnic minorities and between men and women clearly indicate that inequities still exist in the educational experiences available to students."

Scores on the A.C.T. showed similar gaps. Black students had the lowest composite score of all of the racial and ethnic groups, Asian students had the highest mathematics scores, and men had higher scores than women in all subjects except English.

In other findings, the American College Testing Program said that students who had completed a "core curriculum" of four years of English and at least three years each of mathematics, natural sciences, and social studies earned a composite average

of 21.1, compared with an average of 17.1 for those who had failed to complete such an academic program. The proportion of test takers who completed a core curriculum has increased substantially, rising to 52 per cent this year from 36 per cent in 1986.

Based on questionnaires completed by those taking the S.A.T., business remains the most popular intended college major, with 23 per cent planning to study the subject. The combined average score of those students was 869. The average scores of students intending to major in a sampling of other fields was as follows: communications, 908; education, 849; engineering, 1,000; health-related fields, 901; physical sciences, 1,068; and social sciences, 941.

Many Students Found Failing to Take AIDS Precautions

Continued from Page A1
ant professor in human development and family studies at Oregon State. "It happens to the promiscuous, homosexuals, intravenous drug users, but 'not to people like me.'"

AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, is an incurable viral infection that cripples the body's immune system.

It is spread through unprotected sexual intercourse and through the exchange of contaminated blood or blood products.

To reach students who are not taking precautions in their sexual practices, participants in the conference said, college authorities must adopt a more aggressive, personalized approach that includes peer counseling and informal discussion. But colleges that should mount sustained education efforts too often rely on one-day "AIDS awareness" seminars or the distribution of pamphlets to get their point across, they said.

'Do It on a Personal Level'

"Nothing is more effective than a person who has AIDS giving a presentation," said David Kagan, dean of academic affairs for the California State University System. "If you really want to reach students, do it on a personal level."

Mr. Kagan, who developed and coordinates the university system's AIDS policy, suggested that colleges tailor different educational programs to different student groups, such as athletes, fraternity members, and homosexual students. Programs could also be offered in foreign languages, he said.

Among other suggestions offered by the conferees for personalizing AIDS-education efforts:

- Offer informal discussion groups to encourage students to talk about their concerns. Such discussions are usually much more effective than presentations during which students do little more than listen, participants noted.

- Be sensitive to cultural differences among students and to the discomfort that keeps some students from talking about their sexual practices. At the same time, be careful not to perpetuate stigmas or treat students in a way that might be viewed as condescending.

- Encourage existing student organizations to hold discussions and invite speakers.

- Incorporate AIDS education into the curriculum whenever possible. A geography class, for instance, might examine the paths the AIDS virus has traveled, while a sociology class might look at the effects that ignorance and hysteria have on society's treatment of people with AIDS.

Some Participants Wept

No amount of lecturing or counseling, however, is likely to have the same impact as a talk with someone who has AIDS, the educators found.

The effectiveness of that approach was illustrated here when a 29-year-old Austin woman, whose husband died of AIDS two years ago and who has the disease herself, addressed the conference, which was sponsored by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

Penny Knox, who came with her 2-year-old baby, pleaded with those attending the conference to do all they could to dispel myths about AIDS and

FACT FILE: Average ACT Scores by Sex, Race, and Academic Preparation

	English			Mathematics			Social studies			Natural sciences			Composite		
	1987	1988	Change	1987	1988	Change	1987	1988	Change	1987	1988	Change	1987	1988	Change
Men	17.9	18.0	+0.1	18.6	18.4	-0.2	18.4	18.4	0.0	22.8	22.8	0.0	19.5	19.6	+0.1
Women	18.9	19.0	+0.1	16.1	16.1	0.0	16.7	16.6	-0.1	20.1	20.2	+0.1	18.1	18.1	0.0
American Indian	14.6	14.7	+0.1	12.5	12.8	+0.3	13.2	13.3	+0.1	17.8	18.1	+0.3	14.6	14.9	+0.3
Asian	18.2	18.4	+0.2	20.9	21.0	+0.1	17.7	17.7	0.0	22.0	22.1	+0.1	19.8	19.9	+0.1
Black	14.4	14.5	+0.1	11.0	11.3	+0.3	12.1	12.2	+0.1	15.7	15.9	+0.2	13.4	13.6	+0.2
Mexican-American	15.6	15.9	+0.3	13.7	14.0	+0.3	13.9	14.1	+0.2	17.9	18.2	+0.3	15.4	15.7	+0.3
Other Hispanic	16.7	16.9	+0.2	15.5	15.8	+0.3	15.5	15.8	+0.3	19.3	19.3	0.0	16.9	17.1	+0.2
White	19.1	19.2	+0.1	18.0	18.0	0.0	18.3	18.3	0.0	22.2	22.3	+0.1	19.6	19.6	0.0
Completed core curriculum*	20.1	20.2	+0.1	20.6	20.4	-0.2	19.9	19.7	-0.2	23.8	23.6	-0.2	21.2	21.1	-0.1
Did not complete core*	17.5	17.4	-0.1	15.2	14.8	-0.4	16.1	15.9	-0.2	19.9	19.8	-0.1	17.3	17.1	-0.2
All	18.4	18.5	+0.1	17.2	17.2	0.0	17.5	17.4	-0.1	21.4	21.4	0.0	18.7	18.8	+0.1

* A core curriculum includes at least four years of English and at least three years each of mathematics, natural sciences, and social sciences.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COLLEGE TESTING PROGRAM